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Algeria	600 Dm.	Iceland	15,100	Norway	4,000 Nkr.
Austria	19 S. Italy	Iraq	1,300 Lrs.	Oman	0,700 Rials
Bahrain	6,650 Dm.	Jordan	450 Fe.	Peru	0,600 Soles
Bulgaria	4,650 Ft.	Kenya	500 Shs.	Croatia	4,500 Dinars
Canada	1,400 Cdn.	Kuwait	500 Dhs.	Ireland	70 P.
China	100 Cny.	Liberia	—	South Africa	1,000 Rand
Denmark	7,200 Dkr.	Libya	1,000 Dls.	Spain	100 Pesos
Egypt	1,000 P.	Madagascar	1,000 Fr.	Sri Lanka	6,000 Sri.
Finland	6,000 Fim	Morocco	1,000 Dhs.	Sweden	6,000 Kr.
France	1,500 Fr.	Mozambique	1,000 Mts.	Tunisia	2,200 Dinars
Greece	2,200 Drs.	Niger	100 Frs.	U.S.	1,000 Dollars
Greece	70 D.	Nigeria	15 Cedis	Yemen	100,000 Rials
Iran	115 Rials	Netherlands	2,500 Fr.	U.A.E.	4,500 Dirhams

ESTABLISHED 1887

Reagan, in Ireland, Expresses 'Joy,' Assails Terrorism

United Press International

SHANNON, Ireland — In a "moment of joy," President Ronald Reagan arrived Friday in Ireland, birthplace of his great-grandfather, with a message of peace and some sharp words for terrorists in Northern Ireland.

After his six-hour flight across the Atlantic, Mr. Reagan greeted his welcome with the Gaelic phrase for "my Irish friends" and then said, "I want you to know that for this great-grandson of Ireland, this is a moment of joy."

On the first stop of his 10-day European trip, Mr. Reagan said that "Americans are a people of peace" who pray for tolerance and reconciliation in Northern Ireland. But the president warned, "Those who advocate violence or engage in terrorism in Northern Ireland will never be welcome in the United States."

Mr. Reagan and his wife, Nancy, were greeted after landing at Ireland's western airport by President Patrick Hillery and Prime Minister Garret Fitzgerald.

Accompanied by an entourage of 600, including many reporters, Mr. Reagan will spend the weekend in Ireland before going to Britain and France.

"We are beginning a mission to strengthen historic ties of friendship and cooperation among the

world's leading democracies," Mr. Reagan said.

Mr. Hillery gave Mr. Reagan the traditional Gaelic greeting of "Cead mile failte" (a hundred thousand welcome).

But more than 300 anti-Reagan demonstrators were blocked by police a mile from Shannon Airport. The protesters waved placards saying, "Reagan, Warmonger," and "Butcher of El Salvador."

Many Irishmen have "sincere antipathy" to world affairs," Mr. Hillery told Mr. Reagan in a statement. "We feel that it is our duty to express our genuine concern about such matters."

Symbol and Substance

Los Cannon of The Washington Post reported from Washington.

President Reagan left Friday on a "sentimental foreign journey" whose bright domestic political expectations have become clouded by the prospect of protests in Ireland and economic concerns in Europe.

During his 10 days abroad, Mr. Reagan plans to celebrate his Irish heritage with a visit to his great-grandfather's birthplace of Sallyport, pay homage in Normandy to Allied soldiers who fought them 40 years ago on D-Day and attend the economic summit meeting of seven industrial nations in London.

Mr. Reagan's advisers have also made no secret of the trip's political implications. "The trip has both



The Associated Press
President Ronald Reagan inspected an Irish honor guard after his arrival Friday in Ireland for a weekend visit.

a substantive and symbolic purpose," the White House chief of staff, James A. Baker 3d, said Thursday. "We have a bilateral relationship with an important ally, and there are 40 million Americans of Irish descent. Why should we apologize for this symbolism?"

At the summit meeting in London, Mr. Reagan is likely to face more expressions of concern from European leaders; they have com-

plained that U.S. interest rates, which the president acknowledges remain too high, are blocking European economic recovery.

Mr. Reagan is to fly Monday to London. He is scheduled to spend the rest of the week there except for six hours Wednesday, when he is to fly to France for the D-Day ceremonies. The three-day economic summit meeting begins the next day in London.

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Madrid, EC Are Far Apart on Conditions for Spain's Entry

By John Darnton
New York Times Service

MADRID — Negotiations over Spain's long-delayed effort to join the European Community have reached a critical point, and the two sides are still far apart over the issues of how to deal with Spanish fruits and vegetables and what access Spanish fishermen should have to community waters.

Spain, which views the proposals from the 10-option EC as so tough as to be unacceptable, is beginning to fear that no accord may be reached by the deadline of Sept. 30.

The deadline was set by the community as a sign that it was serious about wanting both Spain and Portugal as members. So there is no reason that it cannot be postponed a bit. But everyone agrees an accord must be reached by year's end if the accession treaties are to be ratified by the parliaments of all the countries in time for the target date for entry of January 1986.

This date has already been pushed back twice — it

was once to be in 1984, then in 1985 — and patience is running out. Prime Minister Mario Soares of Portugal has said that negotiations are not completed this fall, Portugal will withdraw its application.

In Spain, too, the mood of resentment is building. What Spain fears, Prime Minister Felipe González said, is that there will be no breakthrough by September and "Then they tell us, 'That is our position; if you want it, take it, and if not, leave it.'

One of the obstacles became known this week, when Spain rejected the EC's fishery proposals, which would preserve current limits on the Spanish catch in community waters for at least 10 years. In addition, after seven years, Spain would have to give up its joint ventures with third-country companies, a device that Spanish companies have used to go beyond their own fish-packing shores.

Fishing is contentious because of Spain's large fleet and because Spanish fishermen claim historic rights in parts of EC waters. Spain's fishing industry, but by an extension of territorial waters and ever more restrictive agreements with countries such as Morocco, is in

forced decline. Entire villages in the Basque region, Galicia and Andalucía are hard pressed.

In turning down the proposals, Manuel Marín, the secretary of state for relations with the European Community, called them a "monumental insult." He said the EC appeared to want to disarm Spanish industry, ruin Spanish agriculture and "not let us fish."

Another problem area is Spanish fruits and vegetables, since EC farmers fear that the market will be flooded by cheaper Spanish produce. The EC is pressuring for as long a transition as possible. Spain would like a long transition for industrial goods, fearing its manufacturers could be wiped out if they have to contend with more advanced imported products.

EC proposals have been rejected by Spain. They set a 10-year period for phasing in the unrestricted sale of Spanish fruits and vegetables. It is broken into an initial four-year period, in which certain restrictions would remain virtually unchanged, and a six-year period during which the barriers would be gradually lifted.

Spainards divide the complicated negotiations in 16 issues. Eight are now essentially settled, and progress has been made on four others.

But those remaining are the hardest of all. The Spaniards, who are hoping to turn a ministerial meeting in Luxembourg next month into a lengthy bargaining session, are now beginning to say that they would prefer not to rush into a final agreement if that means it is going to be an unfair one.

WORLD BRIEFS

German Metalworkers to Limit Strike

STUTTGART, West Germany (AP) — The West German metalworkers union ruled out widening the automobile strike Friday and employer postponed further lockouts, but no new negotiations were scheduled.

Metalworkers and painters are seeking a 35-hour workweek without wage cuts. The printers on Friday announced plans for long-term strike starting Monday to press their demands.

The metalworkers union gave no reasons for not widening the walkout. It has said previously that it cannot afford a long strike because the Federal Labor Office has denied unemployment benefits to members laid off or locked out as a result. The walkout has put 380,000 out of work 58,000 of them strikers.

Botha Says He Approached Namibian

BERN (AP) — Prime Minister P.W. Botha of South Africa on Friday confirmed reports that he had invited Sam Nujoma, leader of the South West Africa People's Organization, for talks on the 15-year dispute over the independence of South-West Africa, or Namibia.

Officials of the South African Embassy here said that Mr. Botha, on the second leg of his eight-nation, two-week tour of Western Europe, confirmed the reports at a press conference after his meeting with President Leon Schlumpf of Switzerland.

Mr. Schlumpf, in what was expected to be Mr. Botha's only meeting with a ranking Swiss official during the two-day stay, appealed to Mr. Botha for the "political rights" of all groups in South Africa. The visit has been criticized by leftist parties, unions and church groups.

Genscher Re-elected Party Chairman

MUNSTER, West Germany (Combined Dispatches) — Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher was re-elected Friday as chairman of the Free Democratic party by a vote of 241-127 with 22 abstentions and invalid ballots.

Party sources said Mr. Genscher's announcement last week that he would relinquish the chairmanship in 1986 helped calm opposition to his re-election. His announcement at the party's national convention followed a rank-and-file revolt that compelled him to withdraw support of government plans to declare an amnesty for politicians and business men making donations to political parties illegally.

The popularity of the liberal Free Democrats appears to be at an all-time low. Mr. Genscher, 57, conceded as much, but he told the delegates Friday, "We have always fought at our best with our backs against the wall." (UPI, AP)

Israeli General Is Reprimanded

JERUSALEM (Combined Dispatches) — Lieutenant General Moshe Levy, the Israeli Army chief of staff, has formally reprimanded Major General Bar-Kochva in connection with the fatal beating April 12 of two of the four Palestinian Arabs who hijacked a bus, Israeli radio said Friday.

General Bar-Kochva heads the Southern Command, the district where the hijacking took place. General Levy reprimanded him in accordance with the recommendations of a military inquiry, the radio said. The Ma'ariv newspaper said the commission reported that General Bar-Kochva was not in the area when the two Palestinians were killed but, a area commander, he was the responsible senior officer.

General Levy and Defense Minister Moshe Arens were in the area to direct the rescue operation of the 35 passengers. Mr. Arens has ordered a second inquiry to determine whether legal action should be taken against specific individuals. The first inquiry established that security forces had killed two of the hijackers after they were captured. The other two were killed in the assault on the bus by security forces. (AP, UPI)

U.S. Ruling on Cubans Overturned

ATLANTA (AP) — A federal appeals court on Friday overturned a lower court order that required the government to release more than 1,000 Cuban refugees from a federal penitentiary unless it could prove they posed a danger to society.

The 11th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals said U.S. District Judge Marvin Shoob was wrong when he ruled in July that excludable aliens could not be deported have some constitutional rights.

The Cubans imprisoned in Atlanta were among 125,000 refugees who came to the United States during the 1980 "freedom flotilla" from Cuba. They have been caught in legal limbo since U.S. immigration officials ruled that they should be deported because they admitted committing crimes in Cuba. The Castro government has refused to allow any of the refugees to return to Cuba.

51 Filipino Airport Guards Released

MANILA (UPI) — Five military officers and 46 enlisted men confined to barracks since the assassination Aug. 21 of Benigno S. Aquino Jr., the opposition leader, at Manila airport have been released, military officials said Friday.

All 51 were members of the Aviation Security Command, which was responsible for protecting Mr. Aquino at the airport on his return from three years of self-imposed exile. They had been restricted to barracks pending investigation.

U.S. Won't Ban Smoking on Flights

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Civil Aeronautics Board has reversed a decision to ban smoking on all commercial flights of two hours or less, although a majority of the board remained opposed to smoking on short flights.

The reversal on Thursday came hours after the board decided to order its staff to prepare a regulation prohibiting smoking on short-distance flights. The chairman, Dan McKinnon, said the decision was reversed because airlines might try to skirt the rules by prolonging flight times to more than two hours.

"Airlines would change 1 hour and 50 minute flights to 2 hours and 1 minute flights," he said. Three of the board's five members, however, remained against smoking on short flights, and the board was trying Friday to schedule a final vote on the regulation. Last March the board tentatively approved a rule that would retain separate smoking and nonsmoking sections.

6 Murderers Escape Virginia Prison

WARRENTON, North Carolina (AP) — Six inmates sentenced to be executed for murder used homemade knives to overpower a dozen guards at a top-security prison in Virginia, then commanded a van and drove to North Carolina, where they were being sought Friday. The guards were released unharmed before the escapees left the prison.

The six overpowered guards at the Mecklenburg County Maximum Correction Facility on Thursday night, authorities said. After they abandoned the van about 25 miles (40 kilometers) into North Carolina, two of the inmates tried to steal a motorist's car but drove it only as few yards before fleeing on foot after the motorist started screaming at them. North Carolina police said.

East Bloc Sets 'Post-Olympics' Dates

BUDAPEST (AP) — Sports contests for athletes from Soviet bloc countries boycotting the Los Angeles Olympics will be staged in the last half of August in nine countries, a Hungarian official announced Friday.

Istvan Buda, who is secretary of state for sports and president of the Hungarian Olympic Committee, said 37 events would be held after the conclusion of the regular games. The competitions, to take place in six Warsaw Pact countries as well as Cuba, North Korea and Mongolia, will include three non-Olympic disciplines: table tennis, lawn tennis and sports aerobics.

Meanwhile, President François Mitterrand said Friday that Paris would be a candidate for the 1992 Olympic Games. Referring to the boycott by the Soviet bloc countries, he said: "The spirit of the Olympics is in a grave crisis. International political tensions must not, cannot, condemn the harbor of peace which the world of sports must be."

For the Record

A pipe bomb with a note signed by a "Gay Strike Force" was found in a Chicago office building and dismantled Friday, while Milwaukee police detonated harmlessly the third bomb discovered in that city in two days. On Thursday, one of the Milwaukee bombs exploded, injuring a city trash collector. (AP)

Vice President Khaled al-Assad of Syria left the Soviet Union on Friday after a weeklong visit that included talks with President Konstantin U. Chernenko, Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko and other Soviet leaders. (AP)

President Mohamed Siad Barre of Somalia has announced a cabinet reshuffle, dismissing four ministers and expanding the cabinet by four members to 45, the government announced Thursday. (AP)

Joseph Hanney, 31, of Belfast, pleaded innocent Friday to charges of wounding a Belfast magistrate and killing his daughter in April. The Irish Republican Army claimed responsibility for the shooting. (AP)

A Portuguese industrialist was shot and wounded Friday by gunmen in the second shooting this week for which a leftist guerrilla group, the Popular Forces of April 25, or FP-25, claimed responsibility. (Reuters)

Iran Confirms Air Raid By Iraq on a Refinery

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TEHRAN — Iran confirmed Friday that Iraqi planes attacked a refinery 100 miles (162 kilometers) inside Iran. Tehran said its forces downed one plane, killing the pilot, and forced the other planes to flee.

Iraq said the refinery, which is the nation's fourth largest, suffered minor damage.

In Bagdad, Iraq said Friday that its helicopter gunships had destroyed three boats loaded with Iranian troops. It said the attack occurred east of the River Tigris war zone on the southern front.

An Iraqi communiqué also said that Iraqi artillery had pounded Iranian positions and troop concentrations east of the southern port of Basra, killing or wounding a number of soldiers and destroying six troop emplacements and military equipment.

In Tehran, the speaker of the Majlis, or parliament, said Iran sought to avoid intervention by the big powers or any other major disruption in the region.

"As far as it is possible, we will prevent such a disaster for humanity from happening by diplomacy and appropriate talks and meetings," Haji-Ali-Salam Hashemi Rafsanjani said at a Friday prayer meeting.

Iraq said Thursday its aircraft had successfully raided the Tabriz refinery and a pumping station at Khorramshahr 140 miles from the Iraqi border. It also acknowledged the loss of one plane.

The Iranian report was carried by Tehran radio, which also broadcast a threat that Iran would destroy ports and oil pipelines throughout the Gulf if the United States intervened in the war.



MEETING IN MOSCOW — Todor Zhivkov, left, general-secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party, is greeted by Soviet president, Konstantin U. Chernenko. The two leaders met for talks on Thursday.

United Press International

Costa Rica Says Pastora Will Go to Venezuela

United Press International

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica — The authorities said Friday that Edén Pastora, the Nicaraguan rebel leader who was wounded in a bombing near the border between Costa Rica and Nicaragua, has been sent to Nicaragua before leaving Central America.

A U.S. official told The Associated Press that Mr. Pastora might be going to Nicaragua before leaving Central America.

In London, shippers said Friday that soaring insurance premiums and the dangers were not deterring some owners and charterers from sending tankers to the Gulf.

At least seven large crude carriers have been reported chartered in London this week alone, including four for Kharag Island.

Brokers say the typical cost of chartering a big tanker from Kharag to Rotterdam via the Cape of Good Hope might be \$3.7 million, compared with \$1.5 million a month ago.

Hull insurance for a trip to Kharag has risen in under two months from 1 percent to 7.5 percent.

(Reuters, AP)



Edén Pastora Gómez, left, just before a bomb exploded at a news conference at a camp inside Nicaraguan territory on Wednesday, wounding the guerrilla leader and killing eight.

The Associated Press

Pastora: An Array of Possible Attackers

(Continued from Page 1)

Castro exercises strong control over Sandinist policy.

Shortly after his initial break with the Sandinists, Mr. Pastora traveled to Cuba to appeal to Mr. Castro and was reportedly kept under virtual house arrest. The Cubans are known to consider Mr. Pastora, with his strong popular following in Nicaragua, a major threat to Sandinist political control.

The Nicaraguan Democratic Force, the Tegucigalpa-based rebel force with more than 10,000 men, allied with the Indian group Misura, has long regarded Mr. Pastora as an adventurer whose flair for publicity makes him seem more important than he really is.

Pastora has no real military experience," said a leader of the force. "Even during the revolution, all he ever did was take over the national palace and run a few international brigades. The real fighting was done by others."

The Costa Rican security minister, Angel Edmundo Solano Calderon, said Mr. Pastora was permitted to enter Costa Rica temporarily for treatment but would not be allowed to stay.

Security sources said 4 persons died and 40 were wounded during shelling in and around the Lebana capital late Thursday, soon after Mr. Karamei presented the program of his "national unity" cabinet to Parliament. Leaders of the rival forces are ministers in the cabinet.

Clashes broke out in Beirut's southern suburbs and the center of the capital and in the hills above Beirut. The Druze Progressive Socialist Party militia clashed with the Lebanese Army's loyalist 10th Brigade around the town of Souk al-Gharb, where they were disengaged in April.

Mr. Karamei, a Sunni Moslem, said in Parliament that his government intended to free southern Lebanon from Israeli occupation and end civil strife and change the constitution to give Moslems more say in government. But press reports said his ministers were still divided over key questions such as reorganizing the army.

Meanwhile, officials were preparing security measures to deal with a plan by Druze militants to blockade grain shipments to the

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11 Killed in Fighting at Sikh Temple in Amritsar

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

AMRITSAR, India — Police and militant Sikhs exchanged gunfire for about seven hours Friday at the Golden Temple of Amritsar, the seat of the Sikh faith. Police said at least 11 persons were killed and 29 were wounded.

And in southwestern India, where hundreds have died in clashes between Moslems and Hindus, Moslem leaders asked for military protection during the holy month of Ramadan, which began Friday.

The clash in Amritsar was the third in a week and was said to be the heaviest exchange of gunfire between Sikhs and Moslems since the

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ARTS / LEISURE

Drouot Sale Lumps Museum Pieces With Flea Market Junk

International Herald Tribune
PARIS — How whimsical the art market can be has been demonstrated by a most unusual sale Wednesday at Drouot.

The circumstances that made such a sale possible are unthinkable outside France. In no other country would a small group of Iranian miniatures and an even smaller group of Chinese porcelains, both of top museum quality, be lumped together, let alone mixed with flea market wares. In London they would be earmarked for one of the major sales in the appropriate category put together by the main auction houses. Here, when a small auctioneer's office is not aware of how the international art market works and hardly more familiar with artistic areas outside the French daily diet — Louis XV commodes, 17th-century engravings and the like — is entrusted with an estate, things can be different. The auctioneer's concern is to see his name in large print on the catalog cover rather than team with colleagues to build up a consistent

sale. Hence Wednesday's bizarre brochure titled "Iran-China-Japan."

International buyers who do not have occasion to visit Drouot and are not acquainted with its outdated system could be expected to react with a certain amount of suspicion to a catalog in which at least

three Iranian miniatures of outstanding quality were treated to small black-and-white reproductions and two equally important miniatures got no illustrations whatsoever. Such undercataloging suggests that something may be wrong. While the important Chinese ceramics get color plates, they were included in the most unfamiliar context of 18th- and 19th-century pots, some in not very good condition.

The auction experts had done their best. They insisted on an illustrated catalog and had dispatched it worldwide. Dealers had come from Britain, but few from the

United States and none from the Far East. The leading international collectors were missing and, the experts say, hardly any had come to view the items.

The result was that the items sold essentially to professionals, a rare occurrence at auction when it comes to the very top of the basket. Three miniatures, all torn away from what must have been one of the great Iranian manuscripts of the first half of the 16th century, were knocked down at 11,500, 11,000 and 9,000 francs (\$1,370 to \$1,070) — peanuts given their beauty. All went to the same London-based professional.

The next two lots, two good Iranian miniatures of the same period, went to a French collector for 3,800 and 4,000 francs. One high price, 38,000 francs, plus the premium, was paid by another French collector for an outstanding 16th-century miniature of the Shiraz school. This was followed by a real giveaway — a beautiful miniature of the Qazvin school done around 1560-70 knocked down to the Paris trade at 18,600 francs. A better price was offered for a 17th-century miniature by a famous painter of the Isfahan school, Momin Mossawi. Knocked down to the Paris trade at 48,000 francs, it was promptly preempted by the Louvre Museum.

The museum similarly acquired another important miniature. A princely dedication to a Shaybanid sultan, who ruled over much of Central Asia, including the city of Bokhara, one of the oldest centers of Persian culture, indicates that this was probably painted in the royal studio of that cultural capital. Next, a rare Ottoman miniature in the Persianizing style cultivated in Istanbul in the mid-16th century, was a bargain at 18,000 francs.

But this was nothing compared to what happened to the Chinese pottery. The masterpiece was a dish with yellow floral design painted in low relief on a deep blue ground. A Yong Zheng mark dates it to 1723-36. It matches a glorious piece in the Victoria and Albert Museum illustrated in John Ayers's book on the museum's collection published by Kodansha in Japan and later in English by Sotheby-Parks-Bernet publications. Although both Giselle Estenazi and Spink's of London were represented, bidding was sluggish. It stopped at 90,000 francs and would have stopped earlier if it had not been for Jean-Michel Beurdeley, the leading French dealer in top-quality Far Eastern art, who got the best deal that day.

There are several ways of accounting for this pattern. One is that the art market is always a gamble rather than a "market." In specialized fields, the price ultimately rests on the connoisseurship of a handful of buyers. The expert Jean-Soumard comments that in his sale in March in which four Turkish miniatures sold at world record prices, one or two buyers made the difference. My view is that the special catalog fully illustrated in color greatly helped sway these buyers in March because it gave the four items the proper focus, and eliminated the detrimental context of minor pieces. In the art market, packaging is often the key to success. Added to the current state of disturbing financial news, Wednesday's poor packaging defeated the experts' efforts.

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London Spotlight on Porcelain and Ceramics

By Max Wykes-Joyce

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Without doubt the best known name among English potters is that of Josiah Wedgwood (1730-1795), who in 1759 founded his first pottery in his native Staffordshire, and seven years later opened his first showrooms in London. The London connection is emphasized in the 225th anniversary exhibition, "Wedgwood in London," at Wedgwood's current London showrooms.

Subtitled, "The company's close involvement with artistic, scientific, social and other aspects of London life," this endeavor is well served by re-creations of an 18th-century London square, facades and interiors of the earlier Portland House in Soho, and the now demolished house in York Street, St. James's Square, which were the sites of the Wedgwood showrooms from 1774 to 1829. These are used to display more than 500 Wedgwood wares and related objects and documents, including examples of Wedgwood's experiments to produce an accurate high-temperature thermometer, which led to his election as a fellow of the Royal Society; his creations of new ceramic bodies and decorative methods; busts, medallions and decorated tiles connected with 18th-century theater in London; and the vast range of tablewares for which the company is still famous, often working on traditional wares with traditional decorations.

The best known of these in Wedgwood's lifetime was the "Catherine Service," a 952-piece set created for Catherine the Great of Russia. Since these were intended for use in the palace of La Grange à Malmaison, each piece is decorated with a painted green frog, in addition to paintings of British landscapes, parks, and country houses. Most of the pieces are still to be seen in the Hermitage Museum in Leningrad, but a few trial pieces have been brought to the London show from the Wedgwood Museum at Barlaston.

The set is also represented by two plates in a complementary exhibition, "Masterpieces of Wedgwood in the British Museum." Eighty pieces from the museum's Wedgwood collection of more than 1,000 are in the later show, including the blue jasperware "Pegasus" vase presented by Josiah Wedgwood to the museum, a selection of neo-classical basalts, and the later company creation of Egyptian-style painted dishes by Thomas Allen, produced in the 1870s, and Art Deco vases of the 1930s.

"Wedgwood in London," Wedgwood House, 32-34 Wigmore Street, W1, to Aug. 31; "Masterpieces of Wedgwood in the British Museum," Special Exhibitions Gallery (Room 49), British Museum, Great Russell Street, WC1, to Sept. 2.

It is recorded that as a schoolboy in the 1890s Pablo Picasso, son of the "Rosenthal Studio-Line," started in 1961, and the wares produced in "Queensbury marble," a ceramic body perfected by the Marquess of Queensbury, until recently professor of ceramics at the Royal College of Art.

The designers for the Studio-Line series are chosen by a jury of independent design experts (the first chairman was the late Professor Arnold Bode, the founder of the Kassel Documenta exhibitions).

Among artists for the plate collection in the series have been Salvador Dalí, Jean Cocteau, Ginter Grass and Max Bill; while sculptural objects have been created for Rosenthal by Nikki de Saint-Phalle and Paul Wunderlich.

On the 225th anniversary of the Rosenthal Studio-Line, the

Victoria and Albert Museum, London, has organized a major exhibition of Rosenthal's porcelain.

For a decade, from 1947, he worked closely with Georges and Suzanne Raust at the Poterie Magdalene.

The Nicola Jacobs Gallery has now achieved a major first for England in showing, from June 6, 19

of the original Picasso ceramics

made at the time, chosen from the

collection of Bernard Picasso.

They include the "Faun's Head," a long platter of 1947, the large round dish of 1953 decorated with a bullfighting scene, and the sculpturally scintillating "Vase in the Shape of a Woman with Encircling Arms Forming the Handles." The show is augmented with a display of contemporary Picasso drawings and paintings.

"Original Ceramics by Pablo Picasso," Nicola Jacobs Gallery, 9 Cork Street, W1, June 6 to Aug. 11.

Picasso was among the visiting student-advisor masters, as were Antoni Clavé, Roger Lacourière, and Georges Richez, at the short-lived Anglo-French Art Center in postwar London from 1947 to

1950.

At the Crane Kalman Gallery is

a retrospective exhibition of the

work of Alan Lowndes, an English painter encouraged by André Kostelanetz and regularly shown in his

galleries, starting in 1950. Born in

the industrial north in 1921, the

fifth child of a railroad clerk,

Lowndes left school at 14 and was

apprenticed to a house painter. He

later acknowledged how technically useful his apprenticeship had been, since in the pre-synthetic

1930s "I mixed priming paint, un-

dercoats, ground coats using gal-

lons of linseed oil, and real turpi-

ne," the materials he would later

use for his lively paintings. The

retrospective ranges from the early

1950s to his last picture, "Glouce-

stershire Village Lane" (1978),

painted just before his death from

alcohol poisoning. In between are

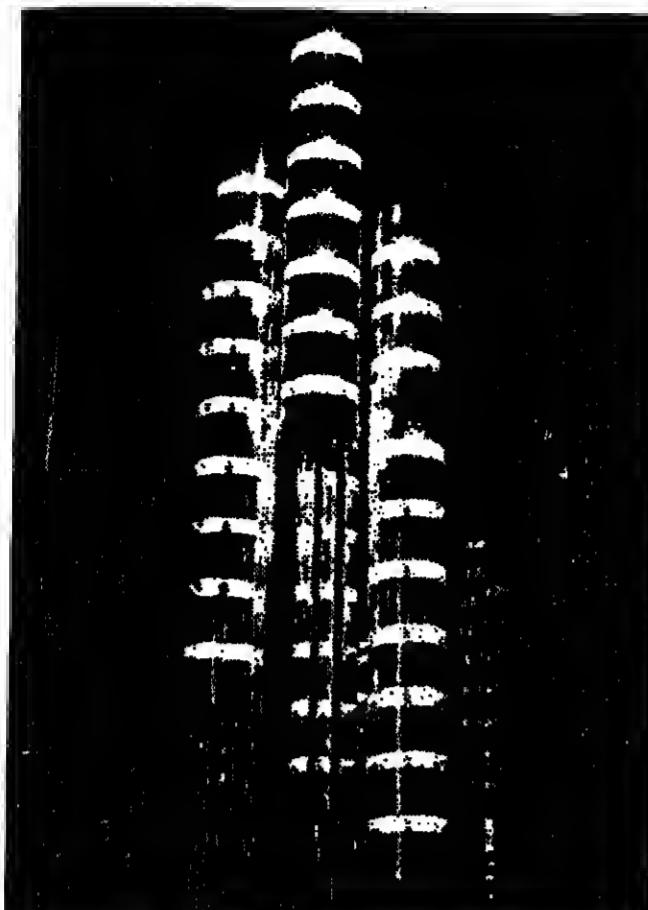
examples of almost every genre

in which he worked — industrial,

townscape much livelier than

those of L.S. Lowry, to whom

Market Junk



At Denise René's Paris gallery, Gregorio Vardanega's "Couleurs sonore" combines metal, Plexiglas and light.

ARTS / LEISURE

Adventures in Geometry and Kinetics

By Michael Gibson
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — When Denise René opened her Paris gallery in 1944, many of the cities of Europe lay in ruins and the cultural situation of the continent was hardly brighter. So her preference for the constructivist tradition seems to have been commanded by exceptional historical circumstances and by a wish to participate in the task of spiritual reconstruction by favoring a cultural order based on sane, rational values. This is a reformulation of the ancient confrontation between the Apollonian and the Dionysian, rational order and irrational yet seminal violence.

Forty years later, thanks to a show at the Paris Art Center devoted to the artists she has shown regularly in her gallery, one can understand the option, agree with some of her assumptions and admire many of the works she helped bring into existence. But at the same time there is the perspective of the intervening years. As a result, the opposition between art that is rational and restrained, and the scientific view of the world, and other movements like Surrealism, Tachism or Cobra that are irrational, undisciplined and indifferent to science, now seems to miss certain important aspects of

what the artistic undertaking is about.

Denise René has shown artists of preeminent stature and many of them cannot fit into such a rationalistic view of art. Certainly not Hans and Sophie Arp, Vasily Kandinsky or Hans Richter nor, in a different vein, Jean Tinguely. But a lifelong venture has to be full of contradictory impulses and cannot be confined within any simple statement of purpose. This is why René's preference for a predominantly emotionless art now appears to have been motivated by her emotional involvement in her age and her desire to favor a reasoned and humane development of society on a new and rational foundation.

The works on display are of a broader range than these assumptions might suggest. The unifying term is "abstraction" rather than "rationality." This accounts for the presence of the tender and imaginative Hans Arp, the powerful and mystic Kandinsky, the austere yet attractive Josef Albers, the lyrical Robert Delaunay and the didactic Richter, along with artists like Wen-Ying Tsai, who affords poetic visions through highly technical means; Julio Le Parc and David Borian, whose kinetic pieces can present a hypnotic charm; Carlos Cruz-Diez, Jesus Soto, Victor Vasarely and Yaacov Agam, who rep-

resent the pure Op strain; and Pol Bury and Tingueley, whose play with movement sometimes offers moments of poetic fantasy. There is also a lot of hard-edge abstraction of the kind illustrated by Jean Dewasne, Auguste Herbin, Olli Baerling, Gunther Fröhtrunk, Achille Perilli and Alberto Magatti.

The intriguing thing, aside from the pleasure or fascination the works themselves sometimes provide, is the underlying debate that emerges, touching on the relationship between science and culture, rationality and artistic creativity. In this debate Denise René's gallery and the artists she represents have played an important role for 40 years. Not necessarily because they were (or are) "right," but because in any debate as fundamental as this and involving the development of a society, the conflicting views need to be clearly presented.

In time, neither side turns out to have been right, but the presentation of their works and the arguments gradually bring to light a factor that had not been taken into account and which, in a sense, reconciles them.

The argument touching on culture has, over the last 40 years at least, been polarized by the antinomy of reason and science versus intuition, improvisation and spontaneity. In both cases the significance and the practical function of the symbolic content of culture has been largely ignored. The "scientific" pole ignored it in favor of a rationalization of social life, the other pole in favor of exploring the impulses of the private psyche.

The significance, in relation to our cultures of the vast anthropological undertaking of this century has only gradually become apparent. The cultural anthropologist's advantage is that he is looking at someone else's world, and thanks to the "otherness" of the society he is studying, he can discover mechanisms that exist in our societies too, but which we are not aware of because we do not have much occasion to see anything else. Goethe once declared that a person who knows only one language knows none at all. The same holds true of the cultural structures that give societies their identities.

This applies directly to the debate touched upon by Denise René's artists. For once we have become aware of this symbolic base of culture and applied it to our own world, we are also obliged to admit the duality of science and culture. The former's role is the achievement of positive knowledge through critical and experimental means, while culture, through its symbolic patterns, provides a society with its dynamics, its values and its implicit goals. These goals cannot be rational from the outset (setting a man on the moon, for instance, is not a purely rational goal) because they imply values that are themselves the foundation of our rationality, and they are also pregnant with undefined aspects that will reach definition only when they have been generated and given a concrete form.

This is apparent in the undertaking of Denise René's gallery itself. The undertaking was, from the outset, a search for values. Its purpose was not fully expressed until the many works that it generated began to come into being. Now that they are there we can examine them with an eye that is at once critical and receptive to the pleasure they afford.

"Carte Blanche to Denise René: Geometric and Kinetic Adventures," Paris Art Center, 36 rue Falguière, Paris 15, to July 28.

Dogs' Private Wing Opened
The Associated Press

VENICE — Officials unveiled to the public for the first time Friday the secret world of the dogs who rule this city by opening a private wing of the Palazzo Ducale. Six groups of 25 visitors daily will be guided through the wing.

Revival of Gluck's 'Iphigénie' by Paris Opéra Is Gallant Try

By David Stevens
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The principal theme of the current Paris Opera season has been the revival of rarely performed works that foreign composers have written for Paris. Rossini's "Moïse" and Verdi's "Jérusalem," seen earlier in the season, have now joined in this context by the first Paris revival in almost 20 years of Gluck's "Iphigénie en Tauride."

While the Rossini and Verdi works remain fascinating curiosities in the total output of these composers, Gluck's work — his last opera but one, and one of five ma-

jor works that he wrote or revised for the Paris Opera from 1774 to 1779 — is arguably his masterpiece.

It is, *par excellence*, one of Gluck's "reform" operas, one in which he managed to breathe new life into the moribund French *tragédie lyrique*, and the work that perhaps finds the composer's qualities most in balance — between dramatic power and noble lyricism, the statuary and the human, the declamatory eloquence and inner expressiveness.

This does not mean that "Iphigénie en Tauride," or any other opera of Gluck's, sells itself in the theater. Indeed, Gluck's simplicity

of means and directness of impact — largely a question of turning his technical shortcomings to advantage — put a heavy burden on his interpreters. Too often, what seems admirable in the abstract comes out as yet another noble bore, an accusation that the Opera's new production does not escape.

The film director Liliana Cavani, who staged this production, and the designer Ezio Frigerio, have not tried to re-create some remote or imaginary antiquity, but have set the action in a reproduction of the amphitheater of the early-7th-century Teatro Farnese in Farnese, with its semicircular banks of seats, entrance tunnel and double rank of arcades. It is antiquity seen from something close to Gluck's own time.

Cavani has tried to enhance the essentially static nature of the work in a variety of ways — simulating contact individual curators and anthropologists abroad, rather than going through foreign governments, Kurz said.

Even before the exhibition, opened in April, it had become controversial. Council member Ruth W. Messinger suggested that the museum issue a public denunciation of apartheid. Nicholson refused at that time, terming such a statement unnecessary because the exhibition itself was a rejoinder to racism.

Then, last week, Foster introduced two bills in the City Council, one demanding that the museum remove the South African fossils, the other calling for an end to city aid to any entity having cultural, academic, athletic, or other exchanges with South Africa.

Foster said on Thursday that he felt the chances were "remote" for the council and then the Board of Estimate — which votes on city expenditures — to pass the bills. But he added: "Whether they get through or not, I will fight for them." The problem isn't fossils. The problem is the government of South Africa. If I march for the freedom of Soviet Jews — and I do — what should I do about 26 million blacks in South Africa?

Messinger, however, said that she felt a decision by the museum to issue an anti-apartheid statement might resolve the problem. "I still want to see the exact text of the statement," she said, "but the commitment by the museum on Thursday moved it toward the position it should have taken a long time ago."

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The museum has also tentatively agreed to stop taking advertisements from the South African Tourist Corp. in Natural History magazine, which the museum publishes. Myerson and Kurz said. Both of these decisions must be approved by the museum's board of trustees, which may meet on the matter next week, Kurz said.

The museum made the tentative commitments in a meeting on Thursday about its controversial "Ancestors" exhibition, which includes fossils from South Africa. The Rev. Wendell Foster, a city councilman from The Bronx, has introduced a bill calling for a cutoff of the city's \$7 million annual aid to the museum if it does not remove the South African fossils from its "Ancestors" exhibit.

Dr. Thomas D. Nicholson, the director of the museum, declined on Thursday to order the removal of those fossils — which he considers integral to the exhibition — but he said he would give further consideration to doing so. Foster said that he would continue to press his bill, although his chances of passage are, by his own estimation, not good.

Nicholson said that the museum would post a sign declaring the museum's opposition to apartheid and pointing out that the exhibition was not meant to imply an endorsement of South African racial policies. The museum would also post a set of signs saying that the anthropological conclusion to be drawn from "Ancestors" was that all humans shared a common ancestor — a refutation of all forms of racism.

The precise number, location, and wording of the signs has yet to be determined, Kurz said. Nicholson also said in the meeting that Natural History magazine would no longer accept the South African tourism advertisements.

The "Ancestors" exhibition is considered by museum officials to be of major importance. It brought together 50 human fossils, some approaching four million years old. Nine countries contributed the fossils, and 12 are from South Africa. The exhibition was compiled by

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Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

How Are the Sakharovs?

Four weeks to the day after Andrei Sakharov is reported to have begun a hunger strike, the Soviet government offered its first comment on his medical condition. On Wednesday, without acknowledging that he had been fasting or under any duress, the official news agency Tass offered "exact medical facts"—Sakharov feels well, takes regular meals and leads an active way of life." His wife, added Tass, again without confirming any of the accounts of her own medical difficulties, "does housework and types a lot on her typewriter."

In this phase of the Sakharovs' ordeal over? The Soviet government cannot realistically expect that its word is all that will be required. If the immediate threat to the life and health of the physicist and his doctor wife actually has been lifted, the Kremlin will want to ensure the widest credibility for this fact by letting independent observers confirm it.

Mr. Sakharov's avowed purpose was to bring international opinion to bear so as to shame the authorities into letting his wife seek medical treatment abroad. Mrs. Sakharov's specific whereabouts are unknown, but she is still in the Soviet Union. That raises the question of what inducements, official or of the heart, may have brought about her husband's

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Congress and the Banks

When there is no crisis, the United States Congress would do almost anything but pass banking laws. It is much easier in the other way because there are so many conflicting interests in play — big banks and small, savings and loan associations, insurance companies, stockbrokers. And when there is a crisis? Congress would still rather do almost anything but pass banking laws.

Now there is a crisis. Two weeks ago America's eighth-largest bank, Continental Illinois, had to be rescued, and four small banks went under. But it appears that this has aroused more interest in little fixes than in large solutions for smoothing out the growing chaos. Deregulation, electronic technology and loopholes in existing law have blurred lines that were once clear. In the past a bank was a bank, insurance was insurance and Sears sold clothing and lawn mowers. Now some banks sell insurance and stocks. The insurance industry and stockbrokers are moving into banking; Sears too. And they are spreading their networks all over the country, using loopholes in the law that says they may not.

The Senate and House banking committees take markedly different approaches to all these changes. The Senate committee is looking at several proposals to permit banks to expand into the securities, real estate and insurance businesses. But the Continental Illinois affair

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Opinion

Now Another Look at Reagan

In one sense, Europe has never given Ronald Reagan a fair shake. For Paris or Bonn or London, he has always been a minor, faded movie star, whisked to glory by the obscure frailties of the American electoral process and sustained "like" sides who understand the manipulations of the world far better than he can ever do. The Reagan of European perception is an old, bemused man who dodged off at the Versailles summit, the proclaimer of "evil empires," the berserk saber rattle. That self-evidently cannot be the Reagan that America sees. The image, essentially, is so much a question of where you sit.

On his home patch, Mr. Reagan is a brilliant communicator, a shrewd picker of ruthlessly single-minded men and a master lobbyist. He can survive disaster after disaster untouched, because he is both in charge and out responsible. He is a formidable political force, and one we derive or write off at our peril. He arrives in Ireland on top of a wave which has not broken yet, and may keep going till November. Those here who expect to see him back next year may take the coming week of video pomp and circumstance as a cue to put the two images of Mr. Reagan together and ponder again.

—The Guardian (London).

Europe in the East-West Chill

The present [East-West] deadlock confronts the leaders of Western Europe with a stark choice of options. Either they can ignore the sound and fury of Soviet rhetoric and maintain a monolithic Western determination in the deteriorating international climate; or they can themselves begin to search for some way of bringing the Soviet Union back to the negotiating table. There are faint signs of encouragement for this in private signals from some Russian quarters that it may not be necessary

—New York State Senator Ray Goodman, writing in *The New York Times*.

FROM OUR JUNE 2 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1909: Killing of Armenians Resumes
CONSTANTINOPLE — A telegram from Adana [on June 1] announces the hanging of fifteen persons who took part in the recent massacres, nine Moslems and six Armenians. Nevertheless, according to the news which has reached the Armenian Patriarch here, the persecution of Armenians continues. The Constantinople press announced that a fresh outbreak of massacre had begun in the environs of Konya: Eight hundred Moslems invaded two Armenian villages, but thanks to the intervention of troops order has been almost re-established. A telegram to "Levant Herald" says that an attempt was made to blow up the house of the Governor of Lebanon at Beirut with dynamite. No one was hurt, however.

1934: A Roosevelt Hint on War Debt
WASHINGTON — President Roosevelt sent his war debt message to Congress [on June 1] in polite but firm tones to remind debtor nations of their obligations, warning that the United States would be swayed in any adjustment they might make by the kind of expenditures debtor nations made with their available resources. While not holding out any definite hope of an immediate adjustment, he left the question open by urging that no legislation be enacted concerning the question at this session. He hinted that some agreement could be reached on the basis of "reasonable payment," which was considered as an invitation to debtors or nations to approach the Washington Government for a final settlement of the question.

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When Candidates Self-Destruct, Their Party Needs a New Crew

By David S. Broder

BOOMFIELD, New Jersey — The Democrats are finishing the marathon of the primaries ostensibly more divided than they began them last February. Their hopes of defeating President Reagan have died the death of a thousand cuts, all of them self-inflicted.

Rita Maguire, a shopper in this Newark suburb, knows the trouble. "If the Democrats would only stop bickering and dumping garbage on each other, they might have a chance," she said the other day. "I'm a Democrat, but I'll vote for Ronald Reagan. At least he looks and talks like you expect a president to do."

Twenty weeks ago, when eight Democratic contenders gathered at Dartmouth College for the first of the televised 1984 debates, there was no such pervasive pessimism among their followers. But things started that day and have gone generally downhill.

On that Sunday afternoon in mid-January, Walter Mondale out-blustered John Glenn in a finger-painting exchange. When Mr. Glenn accused him of talking "gobbledygook," he replied that that was "baloney."

Gary Hart, then still just one of the pack, warned that "quarrels between you two are going to enable this party to lead and govern again." Jesse Jackson, then an untested political novice, chided the front-runners, too, cautioning that "we Democrats have to conduct our affairs in a serious vein." George McGovern suggested that all of Mr. Mondale's rivals resist "the tendency to clobber the front-runner," observing that "sometimes front-runners get nominated."

But all of that common sense and caution has been cast away in the overlong struggle for power that is now blessedly drawing to an end. All three of the surviving Democratic contenders have done severe damage to their own reputations, and in each other's.

The campaign is ending on a sour note, with the candidates looking weary, scarred and tarnished.

None of them is as formidable a political figure as he was five months ago. Mr. Jackson's idealism did not prevent him from using crude ethnic labels or welcoming the support of a man who uttered threats against Mr. Jackson's critics. Mr. Hart's energy and self-confidence often impelled him into verbal and political indiscretions. Mr. Mondale's professionalism did not spare him from the rude upset at Mr. Hart's hands in New Hampshire. Even when he battled back, his political stubbornness and stamina, he was not able to sustain his own cause except by attacking Mr. Hart.

The Democrats have done one thing and one thing alone in this excessively long and frequently trivialized campaign: They have exposed each other's glaring weaknesses. All that remains to be seen is whether the Democratic convention of theoretically free-thinking delegates nominates one of these demonstrably flawed aspirants, or summons the courage to act on its own in the party's and the country's interest.

In the end, Mr. Mondale has had to exhaust himself, his staff and his financial resources in the struggle for a prize that was supposed to fall into his hands more than two months ago. The Democratic nominating system this year was designed to favor the front-runner and to produce an early consensus nominee. Even in such a system, Mr. Mondale will probably limp across the finish line Tuesday looking more like a battered survivor than like a battle-toughened champion.

Some Democrats reading these words will surely object that they draw too harsh a picture of the nomination campaign and portray too bleak an assessment of their party's chances of defeating Mr. Reagan. Competition is normal and healthy, they will maintain, and the rhetoric of the primaries is often forgotten when the general election campaign finally begins. Just look at the Republicans in 1980.

Look, indeed. In 1980 Ronald Reagan was up against a field of rivals at least as tough as this year's Democratic entrants and probably a good deal tougher. Remember that it included George Bush, who had been the party chairman and a senior government official; Howard Baker and Bob Dole, two of the Senate heavyweights of the past decade; John Anderson, who developed such a strong personal following that he became an independent candidate for president; John Connally, a man the Democrats once considered to be one of their own best and brightest.

Mr. Reagan so dominated this cast of non-schlubs that by the Illinois primary in mid-March his nomination was assured. Sooo he was left without a challenger.

From New Hampshire onward Mr. Reagan did two things with conspicuous success: He displayed a personality that disarmed his critics, while continually sharpening his indictment of the failings of the party in power. Can anyone seriously maintain that any of the men now remaining in the Democratic race has done either of those things, let alone both?

The Democrats have done one thing and one thing alone in this excessively long and frequently trivialized campaign: They have exposed each other's glaring weaknesses. All that remains to be seen is whether the Democratic convention of theoretically free-thinking delegates nominates one of these demonstrably flawed aspirants, or summons the courage to act on its own in the party's and the country's interest.

The Washington Post.



To Protect Supply, Set Up an Association of the Gulf's Oil Clients

By George W. Ball

WASHINGTON — Before the

United States unilaterally commits forces to assist the Gulf states to maintain their oil flow, it should try to collectivize that activity in cooperation with those nations that most need the oil. America draws only 3 percent of its oil requirements from the Gulf, while Western Europe depends on the Gulf for more than 20 percent of its needs, and Japan for more than 80 percent.

Although these figures are in practical terms not as significant as they might seem, since all consuming nations would, in the event of serious shortage, share supplies through the established international mechanism,

America would nevertheless be foolish to assume exclusive responsibility for keeping the oil flowing while the most affected consumer countries watched happily from the sidelines.

Instead of merely consulting with the European allies, then acting unilaterally, the United States should try to combine its clout with that of other major oil consumers, including the principal West European nations and Japan. To provide institutional form for such collective action, Washington should try to organize a users' association, a device invented by John Foster Dulles when Nasser nationalized the Suez Canal in 1956.

All actions to protect the Gulf should be taken by that association, including diplomatic dealings with the principal Gulf oil-producing states and steps to mobilize the economic and financial, as well as the military, leverage of the user nations.

The Europeans could out by themselves provide enough ships and planes to do the job, and Japan could provide none. But Britain and France should be able to contribute at least enough force to validate the multilateral character of the enterprise and prevent the appearance of a unilateral American action, with its implications of imperialism.

America has already blundered into too many lonely military adventures in the past few years. For it to undertake to solve the Gulf problem on its own would both increase the danger of escalation and create troublesome problems for the Gulf states.

Direct American intervention would run the risk, as Sheikh Yamani of Saudi Arabia has pointed out, of challenging the Soviet Union to intervene, while at the same time it might engage the United States in direct conflict with Iraq or Iran. That is a posture to be shunned, for in the long term it is essential to avoid hostile relations with either of the warring countries. The aim should be to remain neutral and not become a direct participant in a quarrel that touches U.S. interests only peripherally.

Yet the Gulf states together have 275 new combat aircraft. Saudi Arabia alone has 130, including 60 F-15s that can be alerted and vectored to their targets by four U.S. AWACS planes, to which are being added U.S. aerial refueling tanks and 40 F-15 fighter-bomber missiles, to join the batteries of Hawk missiles that the Kuwaitis and Saudis already have.

In fact, the blockade would have to go catastrophically wrong for the Gulf Arabs before they called for a U.S. military presence, because all but Oman do not want to be military dependents of Israel's ally.

A new element in U.S. calculations is respect for, perhaps even fear of, the Shia Moslem. It was the Shias who contributed most to the American failure in Lebanon. There is American reluctance to get involved with Shias fighting directly in defense of the Shia homeland, Iran.

In the Gulf, Shia martyrdom is eyeball-to-eyeball with U.S. military power, and the U.S. eye has flickered.

It is often said that no political problem is insoluble. Some are, and

Lebanon and the strategic cooperation agreement with Israel, Washington has so completely identified America with the Israelis as to embarrass any Arab state that appeared in being with it too intimately. Saudi Arabia is clearly hesitant to provide necessary ground facilities. By dealing with a users' association, the Arab nations could avoid the stigma of depending solely on America.

Meanwhile, as we go about organizing a users' association, let us hope that the Gulf states, working together, will be able to deal with the problem without more outside help. With the military equipment that the United States has provided, they now have substantial muscle.

The writer, U.S. undersecretary of state from 1961 to 1966, is a senior partner of Lehman Brothers, the investment banking firm. He contributed this comment to *The Washington Post*.

An Old Blockade, Unused Jets and No End in Sight

By G.H. Jansen

NICOSIA — The Gulf blockade

began 44 months ago when the Iranian navy and air force smashed Iraq's two oil-export terminals and closed the Shatt al-Arab approach to Basra, Iraq's only port. Since then Iran has succeeded in maintaining a total blockade. Not one barrel of Iraqi oil has been exported down the Gulf; not one ton of cargo has moved into or out of Iraq by sea.

Since when Iraq, having acquired Super Etendard planes from France, began on April 25 to impose an air blockade on Kharg Island, it was Baghdad that was retaliating.

Why has the world forgotten the 3½-year-old Iranian blockade of Iraq? Out of shame, Iraq has kept very quiet about its inability to break the Iranian blockade or impose a counter-blockade of its own. But why do diplomats, who are employed to remember such things, persist in saying that Iraq began the blockade?

The aim is toigmatize Iraq as the wrongdoer so that it will go back to doing nothing about the Iranian blockade. Then everything in the Gulf will return to the relative quiet that prevailed up to April 25, and these two unlovely regimes can go on bleeding each other to death without endangering the world's oil supply.

Meanwhile, the forces waging the battle of the blockade are tiny. On the Iraqi side are five Super Etendards equipped with Exocet missiles, and on the Iranian between 20 and 30 F-4 Phantom, no more. Iran in all has perhaps 50 to 60 serviceable and aging combat aircraft.

The Gulf war is one such, particularly because God has become involved. He has been brought in by Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini. Just last week the ayatollah told his commanders: "The whole world is terrified of you. You need not fear anyone. God is with you, so everyone is with you."

The Gulf war is uniquely a personal conflict between two men, the ayatollah and Iraq's President Saddam Hussein. Iraq has agreed to all of Iran's peace terms except for the removal of Mr. Saddam. The war will go on so long as these two men remain in power. Only their deaths or their removal can bring it to an end.

The writer, who comments frequently on Middle East affairs, contributed this article to *The Los Angeles Times*.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Are Israeli Sins Worse?

Prompting this letter is the placement of two reports on May 19. I make no attempt here to discount my interest because I am Jewish. As a Jew and a humanist who prefers reason to passion, I question your "reason" for placing in large bold type

"Israel's Kill an Escaper in Lebanon After Incidents at Palestinian Camp" on page 1, and on page 5, in smaller type and with less verbiage, "IRA Claims Blame of Ulster Police Car That Killed 2 Policemen, Wounded 1." As the old adage says, it's not so much what you say as how you say it

Expeditors on Location

The April 18 back-page feature "Disney Disaster," about problems encountered during the filming of "Baby," states that a scapine fired for a vital action shot "was impounded in Nigeria when the army staged a coup," and that an assassin was sent to Lagos "with enough 'grease' to retrieve the craft." "Grease" here must mean bribe. Are we to understand that the film crew bribed the military regime in Nigeria, which we are told is out to check corruption?

ERNESTOWEI OGBAIDE
Florence, Italy.

Editor's note: The reference is to Fatima, the shrine site in Portugal.

NYSE Most Actives									
Smithkline Beecham	27250	1616	14	Low	Class C	Chg +16	Vol.	High	Low
Eastman Kodak	14130	5	576	576	+16	+16	Trans.	12273	110625
Jean-Claude	12261	675	675	+16	+16	+16	Util.	47310	48111
IBM	13107	1081	1074	+16	+16	+16	Comp.	43218	43939
American	17862	257	256	+16	+16	+16			
Chrysler	19451	246	236	+16	+16	+16			
Gates	7735	545	545	+16	+16	+16			
Disney	8542	65	65	+16	+16	+16			
Exxon	15757	125	125	+16	+16	+16			
Textron	7741	276	276	+16	+16	+16			

Dow Jones Averages									
Open	High	Low	Chg +/ -	Chg +/ -	Chg +/ -	Chg +/ -	Vol.	High	Low
Indus	110765	112236	110625	+16	+16	+16	Trans.	112236	110625
Trans.	47310	48111	47216	+16	+16	+16	Util.	43218	43939
Comp.	43218	43939	43833	+16	+16	+16			

NYSE Index									
High	Low	Close	Chg +/ -	Chg +/ -	Chg +/ -	Chg +/ -	Vol.	High	Low
Composite	8816	8723	8625	+16	+16	+16	Indust.	8723	8625
Industrials	8625	8525	8425	+16	+16	+16	Trans.	8425	8325
Trans.	8325	8225	8125	+16	+16	+16	Utilities	8225	8125
Utilities	8125	8025	8025	+16	+16	+16	Finance	8025	7925
Finance	7925	7825	7825	+16	+16	+16			

AMEX Diaries									
Advanced	128	128	128	+16	+16	+16	Declined	128	128
Unchanged	91	91	91	+16	+16	+16	New Highs	91	91
New Lows	25	25	25	+16	+16	+16	Volumes up	5462490	531495
Volumes down	531495	521495	521495	+16	+16	+16			

NASDAQ Index									
Composite	1010	1000	990	+16	+16	+16	Industrials	1000	990
Industrials	990	980	970	+16	+16	+16	Finance	980	970
Finance	970	960	950	+16	+16	+16	Utilities	960	950
Utilities	950	940	930	+16	+16	+16	Banks	940	930
Banks	930	920	910	+16	+16	+16	Trans.	920	910
Trans.	910	900	890	+16	+16	+16			

AMEX Most Actives									
TISS	1000	990	980	+16	+16	+16	Wards	990	980
Wards	980	970	960	+16	+16	+16	Concord	970	960
Concord	960	950	940	+16	+16	+16	GenCorp	950	940
GenCorp	940	930	920	+16	+16	+16	Merck	930	920
Merck	920	910	900	+16	+16	+16	McDonnell	910	900
McDonnell	900	890	880	+16	+16	+16	Westinghouse	890	880
Westinghouse	880	870	860	+16	+16	+16	General	870	860
General	860	850	840	+16	+16	+16	Electric	850	840
Electric	840	830	820	+16	+16	+16	Motorola	830	820
Motorola	820	810	800	+16	+16	+16	General	810	800
General	800	790	780	+16	+16	+16	Electric	790	780
Electric	780	770	760	+16	+16	+16	Motorola	770	760
Motorola	760	750	740	+16	+16	+16	General	750	740
General	740	730	720	+16	+16	+16	Electric	730	720
Electric	720	710	700	+16	+16	+16	Motorola	710	700
Motorola	700	690	680	+16	+16	+16	General	690	680
General	680	670	660	+16	+16	+16	Electric	670	660
Electric	660	650	640	+16	+16	+16	Motorola	650	640
Motorola	640	630	620	+16	+16	+16	General	630	620
General	620	610	600	+16	+16	+16	Electric	610	600
Electric	600	590	580	+16	+16	+16	Motorola	590	580
Motorola	580	570	560	+16	+16	+16	General	570	560
General	560	550	540	+16	+16	+16	Electric	550	540
Electric	540	530	520	+16	+16	+16	Motorola	530	520
Motorola	520	510	500	+16	+16	+16	General	510	500
General	500	490	480	+16	+16	+16	Electric	490	480
Electric	480	470	460	+16	+16	+16	Motorola	470	460
Motorola	460	450	440	+16	+16	+16	General	450	440
General	440	430	420	+16	+16	+16	Electric	430	420
Electric	420	410	400	+16	+16	+16	Motorola	410	400
Motorola	400	390	380	+16	+16	+16	General	390	380
General	380	370	360	+16	+16	+16	Electric	370	360
Electric	360	350	340	+16	+16	+16	Motorola	350	340
Motorola	340	330	320	+16	+16	+16	General	330	320
General	320	310	300	+16	+16	+16	Electric	310	300
Electric	300	290	280	+16	+16	+16	Motorola	290	280
Motorola	280	270	260	+16	+16	+16	General	270	260
General	260	250	240	+16	+16	+16	Electric	250	240
Electric	240	230	220	+16	+16	+16	Motorola	230	220
Motorola	220	210	200	+16	+16	+16	General	210	200
General	200	190	180	+16	+16	+16	Electric	190	180
Electric	180	170	160	+16	+16</td				

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

CJR, Hambro Life Confirm Merger Plan Is Abandoned

By Bob Hagerty

International Herald Tribune
LONDON — Charterhouse J. Rothschild PLC and Hambro Life Assurance PLC confirmed Friday that they had abandoned a merger plan.

The announcement came seven weeks after CJR, an investment and merchant banking concern, acquired 25 percent of Hambro Life for about £130 million (\$94 million) and said the two sides would seek a merger agreement.

CJR said Friday that it intended to retain the holding in Hambro and seek opportunities for cooperation between the two companies. For a start, the two said they would seek to coordinate their investment-management activities. In addition, they suggested at a press

conference that there would be scope for Hambro Life's 3,000 sales people to sell some CJR products, such as shares in venture capital investment funds.

"We can still work together," Mark Weinberg, chief executive of Hambro, said. He did not rule out an eventual merger, but indicated that such a move was not likely soon.

Exploiting the decision, the companies contended that the merged company "would be likely to be valued at less than the sum of its parts."

That has been borne out by the stock market's reaction in the merger plans. Before Friday's announcement, CJR shares had fallen about 33 percent in the previous seven weeks. Hambro shares were down about 16 percent. After Friday's announcement, CJR rallied to close at 90 pence, up six pence from Thursday. Hambro rose 17 pence to 38 pence.

Many investment analysts saw the planned grouping as unwieldy and suggested that no near-term earnings gains were likely. In addition, some Hambro executives were understood to oppose the plan.

The two companies said they would set up a committee "to ensure that opportunities for joint activities are developed best effect." They said that Mr. Weinberg would serve as chairman and that the panel also would include Jacob Rothschild, chairman of CJR.

Mr. Rothschild, who has built up CJR over the past four years through a series of acquisitions, said he would concentrate on trying to coordinate the company's diverse interests. "I don't imagine we will be making any dramatic moves in the near future," he said.

CJR's interests include 50 percent of the New York investment bank of L.F. Rothschild, Uterberg, Towbin as well as all of Charterhouse Japhet, a London merchant bank, and 29 percent of a small london stockbrokerage, Kitcat & Aitken. Mr. Rothschild said the New York and London banks have "exceedingly different cultures." Coordinating the various elements, he said, would take "a very long time."

Mr. Rothschild also said that he and Mr. Weinberg had acted prudently in calling off the merger plans. "Certainly," he said, "we could have married in haste and repented at leisure."

The commission has been given six months to report on arrangements between Lonrho and House of Fraser that might result in a merger, the department said.

Disney Wins Approval to Buy Arvida*The Associated Press*

LOS ANGELES — A federal judge has rejected an attempt by S.A. Steinberg, a New York financier, to stop Walt Disney Productions from buying a Florida real estate developer in an attempt to thwart a possible takeover bid.

Disney also announced that federal regulators had given it the go-ahead to proceed with its purchase of the developer, Arvida Corp.

U.S. District Judge Terry Hatter, in refusing Thursday to grant a temporary restraining order blocking the Arvida purchase, said that he found no justification for issuing an order.

Mr. Steinberg, through his Reliance Financial Services Corp. of New York, is Disney's largest shareholder, with 12.1 percent of Disney's 34.6 million shares outstanding. General Atomic was acquired by Gulf to 1982, and Gulf, in turn, has agreed to be acquired by Socal for \$13.2 billion.

Terms of the accord call for Socal to take a 26.5-percent equity stake in UNC and for General Atomic to pay \$200 million in cash and debt assumption to settle various UNC claims against it.

The settlement brings a badly needed infusion of cash to UNC, which has been beset by losses as uranium prices have dropped and the company's other businesses have slumped. Keith A. Cunningham, UNC's chairman and chief executive officer, warns in the current annual report that delayed recovery in UNC's principal business areas and its high debt load had "substantially reduced" working capital.

"This settlement restores UNC to strong financial condition and makes possible the restructuring we have been working toward," he said Thursday. UNC stock, which had fallen to as low as \$3 a share in the past year, jumped \$1.75 Thursday, to \$9.50 a share, in heavy trading on the New York Stock Exchange.

The company, which is based in Falls Church, Virginia, is involved in the minerals business, offshore oil services, the machine-tool industries, and manufacturing of nuclear and aerospace components. It reported a loss of \$12.9 million on sales of \$267.5 million for 1983.

According to UNC, the settlement includes the payment to UNC of \$130 million to cash and the assumption by General Atomic

Suit Over Uranium Cartel Settled for \$300 Million

By Agis Salpuskas

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — UNC Resources Inc., a manufacturing and natural-resources concern that filed suit more than eight years ago to break up what it called an international uranium cartel, said Thursday it had agreed to accept about \$300 million to settle out of court.

UNC said the bitterly fought case, which reached the U.S. Supreme Court on appeal, was settled in two days of nearly continuous bargaining in San Francisco last weekend with lawyers representing the former General Atomic Co., Gulf Corp., and Standard Oil Co. of California.

UNC had brought suit against General Atomic in December, 1975, seeking \$3 billion in antitrust damages. General Atomic was acquired by Gulf to 1982, and Gulf, in turn, has agreed to be acquired by Socal for \$13.2 billion.

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According to UNC, the settlement includes the payment to UNC of \$130 million to cash and the assumption by General Atomic

of an obligation to repay 2.3 million pounds of uranium owed by UNC to a utility. UNC said the liability is carried on its books at about \$71 million.

In addition, the company said, Socal has agreed to invest between \$62.5 million and \$100 million in UNC through the purchase of unused common stock. Jerry Martin, a Socal spokesman, confirmed on Thursday that a settlement had been reached and that Socal directors had approved it on Wednesday.

The investment part of the agreement has not been decided, the transaction would involve payment in UNC shares at a maximum price of \$20 and a minimum price of \$12.50.

Based on UNC's 13.9 million shares outstanding, the issuance of five million new shares to Socal would give it a 26.5-percent stake in UNC.

Dalfort Considers Levitz Takeover*Compiled by Our Staff from Dispatches*

MIAMI — Dalfort Corp. is considering taking over Levitz Furniture Corp. of Miami for about \$33.50 a share, Levitz said Friday.

The Pritzker family of Chicago, which controls Dalfort, owns about 22.5 percent of Levitz's 8,147 million outstanding shares of common stock. The transaction, not counting the shares owned by the Pritzkers, would be worth \$211 million. Dalfort controls Brannif Inc., which restarted scheduled operations March 1.

Although the form of the transaction has not been decided, the transaction would involve payment in UNC shares at a maximum price of \$20 and a minimum price of \$12.50.

Based on UNC's 13.9 million shares outstanding, the issuance of five million new shares to Socal would give it a 26.5-percent stake in UNC.

GEC of Britain Starts Talks To Buy British Aerospace*(Continued from Page 7)*
British government bonds. Steve Wood of Scott, Goff, Layton & Co. pointed to GEC's "considerable talents for making other companies run more efficiently." After some of its past acquisitions, GEC has slashed staff levels.

Bae was formed in 1977 when the Labor Party government combined and took over most of Britain's aerospace industry. Until then, GEC owned half of British Aircraft Corp., one of the main constituents of Bae. The current Conservative Party government sold half of Bae back to private investors in 1981.

BAE makes military and civil aircraft, guided weapons and satellites. Losses on civil aircraft have tended to keep BAE's share price depressed.

A day after Thorn announced its approach, the government said it saw no reason to block the proposed merger provided that BAE made 33 percent.

remain a member of Airbus Industrie, the European aerospace consortium, and that control of Bae remain in British hands.

Thorn makes radar and other military products, television sets, domestic appliances and lighting. It also has interest in television rental, music, films and computer software.

Industrial Output Rises in Germany*Reuters*
BONN — West German total industrial production, seasonally adjusted, rose a provisional 0.1 percent in April after falling 3.8 percent in March, the Economics Ministry said Friday.

The ministry originally had put the March decline at 4 percent compared with February.

Manufacturing industry showed a 0.3-percent gain from March.

Argentina Says U.S. Loan Pledge Good to June 30*The Associated Press*

BUENOS AIRES — The United States is extending until June 30 its commitment to provide a \$300-million loan to Argentina as soon as that nation agrees to an economic adjustment plan with the International Monetary Fund, Argentina's minister of economics said.

The announcement, by Economy Minister Bernardo Grinspun, conflicts with the U.S. Treasury Department's announcement that the extension was for 15 days, until June 15.

Argentine authorities were unable to immediately clarify the difference between Mr. Grinspun's date for the extension and that announced in Washington.

Meanwhile, Mr. Grinspun said other Latin American nations under pressure by foreign banks to pay their debts, may be obliged to follow Bolivia's example in temporarily suspending payment.

NTT Develops Device to Foil Computer Thieves*Reuters*

TOKYO — Nippon Telegraph & Telephone Corp. has developed a new data coding system that will make it more difficult to carry out computer data thefts, a spokesman said.

The device, which will cost about \$100,000 yen (\$1,300), is about one-fifth the cost of the one now being used by the U.S. government and by American companies, the spokesman said.

It will thus be attractive to banks and other companies that need to protect large numbers of individual cash dispensers and terminals, he said.

NTT began work on the device after an incident two years ago, in which one of its employees stole 1.3 million yen (\$15,600) from a bank cash machine. The thief duplicated the victim's card number after using a data recorder to tap into the data line leading to the cash dispenser.

The device codes computer data so that even if data lines are tapped, the information obtained would be unintelligible without the "key" to be coded. The key can be changed every two or three months.

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SPORTS

McEnroe Storms to Victory at Rain-Curtained Open

The Associated Press

PARIS — John McEnroe yelled at photographers, shouted at the crowd and argued with officials, but still eliminated fellow American McL Purcell to a stormy third-round match Friday at the French Open tennis championships.

No. 1 seed McEnroe was warned and penalized for his antics on Court 1 while he beat Purcell, 6-4, 6-4, 6-1, to move into the final 16 in the men's singles.

Also posting a third-round victory was the top women's top seed, Martina Navratilova, a 6-1, 6-3 winner over Marie-Cristine Calleja of France.

McEnroe's match, on the same court where he had so many problems in his opening match against Ben Testerman last year, was marked by a confusing and at times hilarious incident midway through the opening set.

There had been a prolonged delay to the start of the day's rain-shortened competition, and at McEnroe's request four groundskeepers materialized to sweep the red-clay court.

One gesticulated with umpire Claude Richard, waving his arms in the air, while the others tried to brush away uneven sections of the red-clay court.

When their work was completed, McEnroe continued to remonstrate with the umpire. The balls were changed — and changed again. It was 30 minutes before play finally resumed.

McEnroe went on to take the set, but more disruption was to follow.

Richard had asked the cameras behind McEnroe not to take photographs while the 25-year-old New York star was serving. But McEnroe doesn't speak French.

"This is a disgraceful exhibition of humanity," he shouted. When he again asked Richard to speak to the

photographers, he was warned for delay of game.

McEnroe lost his concentration as his anger continued, apparently at the court's surface and certainly at the cameramen; Purcell got back into the match until the tournament favorite broke for a 5-4 lead.

There was more to come.

Percieving his objections unresolved, McEnroe asked for the supervisor and was assessed a second-set penalty.

Under grand prize rules, another infraction would have called for his disqualification, but McEnroe served and volleyed his way out of trouble and sent the match into its third set.

McEnroe swept into a 4-1 lead, but there was still time for him to challenge the cameramen one last time: "I can't concentrate in

MEN'S SINGLES
Second Round

Wolker, Poland, def. Aaron Krickstein, U.S., 6-2, 6-7, 14-12, 7-5, 10-4, June Antonini, 11-9. — Second Round, Pavel Slovick, Czechoslovakia, 7-5, 6-1, 6-1.

Third Round

Brian Gottfried, U.S., def. Rolf Gehring, West Germany, 7-6 (7-4), 6-4, 4. Jimmy Arias, U.S., def. Vlado Nezveda, 6-3, 6-2, 6-4. — Second Round, Stefan Stadler, Switzerland, 6-1, 6-4, 7-6 (7-3). John McEnroe (1), U.S., def. McL Purcell, U.S., 6-4, 6-1.

WOMEN'S SINGLES
Second Round

Iva Budovska, Czechoslovakia, def. Tina Scheuer-Larsen, Denmark, 6-3, 6-4, 6-2.

— Second Round, Yolanda Perdigoto, Brazil, 6-4, 6-4. Sabrina Gomes, Yugoslavia, def. Andrea Temesvari (12), Hungary, 7-5, 6-4. — Corinne Beauvois (18), Canada, 6-3, 6-2. — Second Round, Tatjana Tomic, France, 6-3, 7-5. Claudie Kohde-Kilsch (14), West Germany, def. Steffi Graf, West Germany, 6-2, 6-4, 6-1.

Third Round

Zina Garrison (4), U.S., def. Refetova, Russia, Italy, 7-5, 6-4. Kathy Horvath (8), U.S., def. Barbara Schett, Austria, 6-3, 6-2. — Second Round, Marie-Cristine Calleja, France, 6-3, 6-4. Martina Navratilova (1), U.S., def. Andrei Savchenko (18), Soviet Union, 6-3, 6-4. — Second Round, John McEnroe (1), U.S., def. McL Purcell, U.S., 6-4, 6-1.

Finals

Americans Zina Garrison and Kathy Horvath became the first to gain the women's final 16. Garrison, seeded sixth, stopped Raquel Kops of Italy, 7-6, 6-4, in an entertaining Center Court match, while Horvath swept past Kathy Rinaldi, 6-0, 6-3.

Besides Mandlikova and Navratilova, unseeded Peter Keppler of West Germany also advanced by defeating Elena Eliseenko of Soviet Union, 6-1, 6-4.

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While all that was going on, Czechoslovak Hana Mandlikova, the No. 3 women's seed, and Catherine Tanvier of France were playing sparkling tennis. Mandlikova won, 6-3, 7-5, but not without working for it. She led, 5-0, to the opening set before Tanvier saved five set points and pulled back three games. And she trailed, 2-5, in the second before winning five games in a row.

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John McEnroe thinks things over.



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round of 16 was No. 5 seed Jimmy Arias, the top-seeded U.S. clay-court player, who defeated Italian Claudia Panatta, 7-6, 6-3, 6-3, in an erratic match on wind-swept Centre Court.

Panatta, whose older brother Adriano won the title here in 1976, was up two set points at 6-5 in the

first set before Arias battled back to win the game and send matters into a tiebreaker, which he won, 7-1, before going on to capture the last two sets easily.

Unseeded American Brian Gottfried won a third-round battle by downing Rolf Gehring of West Germany, 7-6, 6-4, 6-4.

Centers Kareem Abdul-Jabbar of the Lakers left, and Celtic Robert Parish trying in Game 2.

The Associated Press

BOSTON — The Boston Celtics were struggling to climb out of the hole they'd dug for themselves, and the Los Angeles Lakers reached to and gave them a hand.

The Celtics, who squandered a 13-point first-half lead, came back to edge the Lakers, 124-121, to overtime Thursday night, evening the National Basketball Association championship series at 1-1.

Thanks to Gerald Henderson's steal and lay-up that forced overtime and Scott Wedman's game-winning jump shot with 14 seconds

from the left baseline with 14 seconds to go.

"You have to make a choice within yourself. Do you want the responsibility?" said Wedman, who scored 10 points to 18 minutes.

"When the opportunity comes, you have to take it."

The Lakers weren't dead yet. They had the ball. Boston center Robert Parish slipped it away from Abdul-Jabbar, but it went out of bounds off Bird with eight seconds to play. Then the ball went to McAdoo — and Parish slapped it away from him with 5 seconds remaining. This time Bird held on to it, was fouled, and made both shots to cap the scoring and finish with 27 points. Parish added 16 and Henderson and Maxwell 16 each.

"Those were heroic efforts by Wedman, Henderson, Bird and Parish," said Boston Coach K.C. Jones. "They made clutch plays when we needed them. We lost a big lead, got in trouble, and we knew someone would come up with a big play for us."

The Celtics led, 36-26, after the first period and stretched the margin to 59-52. But Los Angeles finished the first half with a 13-2 spurt, sparked by 7 points from Worthy and 6 from Jamal Wilkes, to close within 61-59 at intermission.

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"The Lakers scored seven consecutive points to take their lead, 66-65, then fell behind, 76-69, as Maxwell keyed a 7-run run with five points.

Boston still led, 111-108, but a three-point play by Worthy and a free throw by Johnson put the Lakers back in front, 113-111, with 35 seconds to go in the fourth quarter.

Then Henderson came up with his critical steal of Worthy's ball.

"The game should have been ours," Worthy commented afterward. "This is very, very frustrating."

"When the game is on the line in championship basketball, the defense will very rarely allow the offense to do what it wants," Riley said.

Boston still led, 111-108, but a three-point play by Worthy and a free throw by Johnson put the Lakers back in front, 113-111, with 35 seconds to go in the fourth quarter.

Johnson kept the ball for most of the remaining time before giving it to Bob McAdoo, who couldn't get a shot off before the fourth quarter ended.

"Any time you're in that situation you have to go for the steal," said Henderson. "Worthy just lofted the ball to Byron Scott — there was room for me to step in and I did. We had to have that steal. We had to have something at that point."

Boston needed something else in the waning seconds of overtime. McAdoo's 12-foot baseline jumper put the Lakers in front, 121-120, with 1:26 to go. Kareem Abdul-Jabbar, who had 20 points, missed a hook shot with 25 seconds left, and Worthy committed a foul fighting for the rebound, giving the ball to Boston.

The Celtics called time-out to set up their last chance.

"The play was really a screen on each side of the lane for Larry [Bird] to come off one side and me to come off the other," Wedman said. "I knew when the ball was coming to me, the shot was going up. I knew my man was off me. I knew I had time."

Wedman, who had averaged 4.1 points and 11.8 minutes per playoff game this year, buried a 15-footer

that hit the rim and rolled in.

"I guess the press likes crazy people," Bramble told reporters after his workout Tuesday, "and you're looking at one."

Bramble, a 4-1 underdog despite a 20-1 record, even has a "voodoo doctor" coming from St. Croix to help him.

"He kept telling me he needed

more money than he was getting," said the promoter, who is paying Bramble \$150,000, or 10 times his largest previous purse (Mancini will earn \$1 million).

Duva argued that the voodoo doctor had always paid out on Bramble's other purses. "He charges more for title fights," Bramble explained, adding, "The voodoo doctor said, 'First you've got to have a strong right hand and a good jab.'"

Bramble has both. He also has a 9-inch reach advantage over the champion, a good chin and almost incredible confidence.

"I'm trying to instill a little fear in him," said Lou Duva. "If anything, he's too loose."

"If he tries to change me," said the fighter, "then he knows he ain't got no Bramble anymore."

Exactly five years ago Friday night, Bramble, pit bull terrier and fighting dog, also skins cats. As a member of the Rastafarian mystical sect from the Virgin Islands, he has said he was dedicating Friday's bout to the memory of Ethiopian freedom fighters who died in two wars with Italy.

Well, sometimes he says that. Sitting in a coffee shop here this week with an "I Love My Pit Bull Terrier" button on his sweatshirt, he broadened his dedication "to all Rastafarians on earth."

"Some people got carried away," he said, his accent more New Jersey, where he lives, than Virgin Islands, "because many Rastafarians believe Haile Selassie, the last Emperor of Ethiopia, was divine."

Dave Wolf, Mancini's manager, believes Bramble is mad or "despicable" and has accused the challenger the No. 1-ranked WBA contender of being "anti-white and anti-Italian."

"What am I?" replied Duva, who is as much Italian as Mancini is Egyptian?"

Duva's son Dan, who was promoting Friday's card at the Buffalo Memorial Auditorium, does not take Bramble too seriously (after all, he has challenged Mancini outside the ring as well — to an eggplant paragon baking contest). "I really think the way he changes his stories from day to day, that it's all a put-on," he said.

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A Wild Bramble Confronts Mancini

By Michael Katz

New York Times Service

BUFFALO, N.Y. — Livingstone Bramble, who was to challenge Ray Boom Boom Mancini for the World Boxing Association lightweight title here Friday night, is not an orthodox fighter, and not just because his manager, Lou Duva, says that.

"He's a wild animal," Duva said.

"That's how he fights," said Duva, who cautiously held back his 23-year-old boxer for two years. Perhaps the world was not yet ready for Livingstone Bramble.

Bramble raises pit bulls and fighting dogs, and also skins cats.

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